Gents Eats, Aster House, Broadway.

PARIS FARCY HATS FOR CHILDREN.—The importations of French Fancy Hats for Children just opened at Genin's lower tions of French Fancy Hats for Children just opened alsowhere in Newstore, con prize many styles not to be procured elsewhere in Newstore, con prize many styles not to be procured elsewhere in Newstore, con prize many styles not to be procured elsewhere in Newstore, controlled to the stock within the past week. Parents who value also been edded to the stock within the past week. Parents who value elsewhere and bessure in their children's head-dresses should call and elsewhere and bessure in their children's head-dresses about call and elsewhere and besure as the procured to the procured to the children's head-dresses about the children's head-dresses about the children's head-dresses about the children's head-dresses about the procured to the procured as the procured elsewhere in New York and the procured to the procured elsewhere in New York and the Procured elsewhere in New Y Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles, Children's Fantsev Hats, Capa &c., of the most approved styles, are now ready and for calle by Rayrerry & Lease, No. 57 Chatham-st., and corner Chatham and Pearl sta.

SPRING RACES.—In competition among the hatters for suprer ucy this scanoe, Mkalio assumal, leads the van. His spring for suprer ucy this scanoe, Mkalio assumal, leads the van. His spring for suprer ucy this scanoe, Mkalio assumal, leads the van. His spring for suprer canalists. Malio assumation of the market.

HATS-REASONABLE, ELEGANT, DURABLE AND LOW-PRICED - People of tasts do not necessarily disprove the practice of company, and as they find they can procure the very less quality of Hata at leaver prices than elsewhere at Knox & James's, they patronise them very liberally. Call on them at No. 533 Broadway. (near Heller's Salcon of Wonders.) and examine their large and varied assertment.

WILLIAMS'S HATS, like comets, attract attention they past among the earthly bodies.

N. E. - 850 will be given for a Hat superior to to the one on exhibition at Williams's, No. 156 Fuiton st., two doors from Broadway.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL. By the Man About Town. SPRING STYLE HATS FOR 1853. ** Pray, what is the excitement at Knox's Hat Store!

**Why, nothing unusual, 1.e's had such before!

Just now, I presume, the rush that you see
is for the Spring Style Hats for eighteen fifty-three.

* There's such a marked difference in the new style, That renders the change an object worth while, With just enough bell for elegance and ease. And brim the right width to make the hat please.

The brim has a small curl, and rolled at the side, A neat band of the texture, and not very wide. In fact, all the executials improvement can bring Are combined in the style he has got for the Spring The above is the regular style, and then He has another style, designed for Young Men-Lower in the crown, and the brim quite flat, Which makes for young men an elegant hat.

Those whose impressions he has may now send For the Suring Style Hats, and safely depend On a Hai that will please, and fit them so good, That, for comfort, will feel as a Hat always shou FINE CLOTHING.—JOHN K. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., as constantly on hand a general assertment of fine Ready-Made lething, also a good supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which fill be made to order at the shortest notice.

The Crystal Palace and the Hippodrome are nearly completed. Union Hall, the greatest Clothing Warehouse it this country, has also been greatly enlarged, and the thousands of strangers drawn to this city by the grand jubiles this sammer will find in that establishment the largest, the cheapest and the most fashiorable stock of ready-made Clothing in New-York. Remember the location, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 CARPETIANS.

The are daily receiving, per packet from Europe, additional expined way, are daily receiving, per packet from Europe, additional expinition of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior labric and atyles, entirely new and particularly adapted to city trade. For sale full ten per ent. less than other stores solling similar goods.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST.—
E. A. PETERSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new sad elegant Carpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, comprising tapestry velvet. Brussels, three-ply and fugrain; also a large assortment of Oil Cloth, Venetians, Mattings, Window Shades, &c. &c.

Window Shades, &c. &c.

13 Spring Business-coats, Spring Over-coats, Spring Secks, Spring Frocks, Spring Vests, Spring Pants, in the largest and secks, Spring Frocks, Spring Vests, Spring Pants, in the largest and need beautiful variety, of goods selected from our choicest spring important by the company of the coat Under-Garments, Gloves and Hosiery.-Particu-

lar attention is invited to the extensive stock on exhibition, and fered for sale, at ADAMS'S HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENT MANUFACTORY, No. 561 Broadway.

Those requiring goods of the above kinds are respectfully inform that at this establishment they will always find one of the most sole that at this establishment they will always find one of the most sole that at this establishment they will always find one of the most sole that at this establishment they will always find one of the most sole that at this establishment they will always find one of the most sole that the setablishment has been described by the sole of the setablishment of the sole of the sole

ALWAYS READY.—Prompt as fashion changes, our ALWAYS READY.—Prompt as fashion changes, our Spring and Fall style of Gentlemen's Hats are prevented to a discerning public, while our large and steadily increasing asies attest the public public, while our large and steadily increasing asies attest the public public, while our large and children's Straw Hats, Cars, &c. dic approval. Missee' and Children's Straw Hats, Cars, &c. dic approval.

MOVING DAY.—Oh, the horrors of a moving day!—
Where can we repair the loss of Baskets, Tubs, Pais, Kettles, Pots, &c., now missing? At the large basement store, No. 128 Canlatt, every description of Housekeeping articles are kept on hand.

BARGAINS IN MOURNING GOODS.—Just received, Bayladere Robes, Foulard Silks, full and half mourning, plaid and stripe Silks, plain black do, Muslins from one shilling and upward, Bareger Silks, plain black do, Muslins from one shilling and upward, Bareger Silks, plain black do, Muslins from one shilling and upward, Bareger Silks, plain black do, Muslins from one shilling and upward, Bargare France, Called Silks, Plain Cannon Crapes, Boubskine Transcript, Coltins, alphaceas, Ganton Crapes, Boubskine Transcript, Coltins, alphaceas, Ganton Crapes, Mariol Coltins, alphaceas, Ganton Crapes, Ganton Cannon Coltins, and Cannon Cannon Coltins, and Cannon Crapes, Cannon Crapes, Ganton Crapes, No. 94 Bowery .- Grand rush for Carpets Oil Cloths

Crystal Palace Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S the specious Sale-Rooms, No. 29 Bowery; magnificent new style of Mosaic Medalilon Carpets of one entire piece; also, Mosaic Rugs, Latd cape, &c.; also, Royal Yelvel, Tapestry Bransels Carpets, imported for exhibition at the New-York Crystal Palace; also, Harek celebrard Empish Floor Oil-Cloth, of Freeo, Gothic and Itulian Pantings, and English and American imperial Three-ply Carpets, at autonings, and English and American imperial Three-ply Carpets, at autonings for process. N. B. Beautitul Ingrain Carpets, at 40, 50, 60, 70 and 75 ceals per yard; Oil-Clotha, 31, 46, 45 and 30 cents per yard.

WINDOW SHADES.—Best assortiment in the world, at KLIV & FERGUSON'S, Nos. 200] Broadway and 51 Reade-st. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climste, and sold lower than at any other establishment. N. B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades, painted and lettered to order, in superior style.

GAITERS FOR THE PROMENADE.-Ladies, if you wish to procure the most fashionable and stylish gaiters, especially those with heels visit Cantrall.'s No.356 Bowery, for his assortment is one of the largest most varied, and most valuable to be found in the country. Contrall's rices are as reasonable as the quality of his articles are

RICH JEWELRY-New store in Broadway.-We see

Crange County Butter at reduced prices; also, Sugars and all good Groceries at the lowest prices. Families supplied in all parts of the city and Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. Families alled on the their orders, and punctually delivered. As a PANKER's Temperance Store, No. 214 Broome, corner of Luciowst.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Office No. 59 Barelay-st., corner of College-piece, has a cash capital of \$200,000, and will insure Buildings, Merchandise and Personal Property against less or damage by Fire.

BENJ. D. BRUSH, Pres't.

General Mutual Insurance Company.—Assets on the 16th January, 1283, \$500,000. Profits divided per rela, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Wiltern-sts.

Dani. C. Kingsland, George Warren, Fredk W. Read. N G. Rutgers, Chas. H. Russell, Jeremish Wilbur, J. Elusthan Smith

HAIR DYE AND HAIR PRESERVATIVE .- CRISTADORO in offering to the people these two superexcellent compounds, guarantees their success in each and every instance where the directions are acropulously followed. The lips will instantly change Hair of an objectionable color to a superb black or brown, while the Preservative will prolong its vigor, beauty, inxuriance, and elasticity. Both sold and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Towners & Wells, Phrenologists and publishers Citaton Hall, No. 131 Nassan-st., Naw-York.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY ARTICLES-Lectors' Looks, t. APER AND STATIONERY ARTICLES—
terry variety, at low cash prices; Manifold Letter Writers, by which
letters and copiesage written at same time; Envelopes, Note and Letter Paper, very cheap; Blank Books, Copy and Pass Books, Time
Books, Hotel Registers, Contractors' Books, Books made to pattern,
printed headings, paged, &c. Frances & Loureze, 77 Maiden-lane.

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lin and other elements institutions of the highest order, including the principal hespitals in Europe.

The preprietors are in possession of testimonials, to the same effect from all the shore institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eviment and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite the public to examine them.

Full and fluestrated descriptions—one for personal use and one for existiffe men—with copies of testimonials, and a number of cases cared in New York and Europe, may be obtained, gratis, at the office. They will be forwarded, free of possage, to say part of the United States, in answer to prepaid inquiries, containing three-cents postage stamps.

J. STEINERT, No. 563 Brossiway, cor. Prince-st.

Bad writers are reminded that To Markow is the last day of Goldsmire's last Five Dollar term in Penenanity. Pupils joining To-Day or To-Mourow can have six weeks for the completien of their lessons. The Classes will never be resumed, Mr. G. having resolved hereafter to receive private pupils exclusively. Register your names at once at the Rooms, No. 289 Broadway.

City Ladies and Ladies visiting the city, wishin their supply for the spring season, can find at Miller & Co's, in C and st., beautiful Gaiter Boots at 12/, 16/ and 18/ per pair. 1st quali Slippers. Tyes and Buskins at 9/ and 10: 2d quality, same styles, at each 7/ the pair, with Boy's, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes, all kinds and prices, at Miller & Co's, No. 134 Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES ABOUT TO MAKE A STRIKE .- In Dawing Machine. Another the commence of the great advance in the price of all materials, and of wages and rent, it will seen become imperitively necessary to raise the price of our incomparable few ing Machines. Those interested will please take notice of this fact upil supply themselves it once. Each machine will carn an "elegant competency." I. M. SINGER & Co.

PATENT SELF-HEATING SMOOTHING IRONS.—Let every beautherest who desires to be relieved from the great heat, fatigue and expense of ironing—danger of solling the clothes, and to have the work done in half the time—use these Irons. A liberal discount to merchents and traveling agencia.

N. D. Hunyers, No. 398 Broadway.

Add Colemas is flettons, and Chilton ask Reid,
What Lycor's famed Powder will do.

They'll tell you twill use flat whole insect breed,
And the faculty worth for it toe.

Dépôt for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for destroying bed bugs, rosches, rate, mice, &c., at No. 418 Broadway. 25 cents per flask or bottle.

ANNEXATION AT MeDONALD'S ADVERTISING HOUSE ANNEXATION AT Medium al.D. S. ADVERTISING HOURS.—
W. H. McDenald, finding his stready sommodium suits of efficient too limited for his rapidly increasing business, has purchased the lease of his next neighbors, and, with the sid of carpanian, will can Monday anxis add the newly acquired premises to he business operations. The Advertising community are responsibly lavined to give their orders. No payment required from responsible parties castill their orders. No payment required from responsible parties and litheir orders have been properly attended to.

W. H. McDenald, No. 102 Nessel st., or. of Ana.

THE LAST DAY BUT ONE .- \$15 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD AND A HEALTHY LOCATION .- 2,080 Building Lots and 80 Farms, worth over \$13, *0, to be distributed among 600 subscribers on the 50th April, 1853. Each subscriber, for \$15, will receive a warranty leed for four lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm, from two to twenty acre The Village of Rose Vale, where these lots are located, is only a short distance south of the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, the beauty and romantic appearance of which are praised by all who visit it. Here may aready be seen the best evidence that can be desired that Ross Vale, Lakeland, and Hermanville, will shortly become choice places on Long Island, long known as the most healthy part of America. No fover or ague ever prevails. A mild and invigorating climate, and a gentle breeze from the Atlantic is almost constantly wafted over this delightful spot. For a share, apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD. No. 208 Broadway, here maps and pemphlets can be had gratis.

PRINTING FOR REMOVALS-At CALLAHAN'S JOB PRINT 18G OFFICE, No. 113 Nassau st., Times Building, you can get every description of superior work, from a Card to a Book, at the lowest price for cash. Work done premptly and at the time promised. Call and see. Office on the second door.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1853.

Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of lesiness will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12; cents a week, payable to the carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his

cannot undertake to return rejected Communica-

To ADVERTISERS.-We are doing our best to put our paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly, so as to serve our City subscribers before 7 o'clock and never lose a Mail. If you can send in your favors before 9 o'clock, P. M., you will greatly oblige us, and help us to effect a greatly needed reform. Send later if you must, but as early as you conveniently can.

JOHN SLIDELL is elected Senator from Louisiana to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Soulé. Our expectations are realized in this election. Mr. Slidell was appointed Minister to Central America, but stood back to let Mr. Soulé go to Spain. Of course there was no bargain and no understanding that Mr. Slidell should have Mr. Soulé's place as a condition of his resignation. Oh, no! But then it so happens that he steps into it. It is just one of those curious coincidences that sometimes occur.

EUROPE.-By the arrival of the Cunard steamship Canada at Halifax early yesterday morning, we have received three days' later dates from Europe. We find some interesting items of news. In reply to a question relative to the Mosquito King, Lord John Russell said that the negotiations being still in progress, he could not give the desired information. The House of Commons has voted to abolish the duty on newspaper advertisements. A report in The Times that Kossuth's house had been searched, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition found, was contradicted in Parliament by Mr. Duncombe, who stated that these were found in a rocket factory and in a different part of the city from that in which the Hungarian dwells. Mrs. Stowe was welcomed by a large crowd at Liverpool, had received a present of some \$600, and had gone on to Glasgow. Louis Napoleon had been sick, but had recovered. New and stringent regulations as to the political refugees in France had been promulgated. The Spanish ministry had resigned. Hungary is to be divided into three districts, with a deputy Governor over each. Negociations at Constantinople are going on amicably between the Porte and Menchikoff, but the French and English Ministers are not allowed to be privy to the correspondence. The advices from India are of little interest.

In the English markets Cotton, breadstuffs and provisions had improved.

THE NEW-JERSEY MONOPOLY.

The Managers of the New Jersey Railroad seek to threw all the blame of the late accident at Raneccus upon the bridge-keeper, but their apology only shows their guilt in more glaring colors. He is stupid, but they are criminal: and it seems, indeed, as if nothing short of the Penitentiary would teach them their duty. In every case of "accident" on their road, it is safe to assume that the fault is in them, and not in their employés, who are generally as careful as those on other reads. The difficulty is that they themselves pay no attention to their own business, knowing that, as one of them has said, the people have no choice. "We have surrounded the State," said he, "with a network through which not even the smallest fish can pass without our permission."

Under such circumstances, why need they care for the lives of their passengers ? At the time of the serious accident near Princeton, resulting from the breaking down of one of their bridges, it was proved that its utterly ruinous condition had been repeatedly, but in vain, represented to the managers. And this very bridge at Rancocus was then well known to be in a condition so ruinous that every man who crossed it did so at the bazard of his life. Nevertheless, nothing was done until the matter was brought before the public in the newspapers. Others of their bridges are even now, as we are told, in a similar condition, and no one need be surprised at the occurrence of more " accidents."

On another occasion, some two years since, when so many persons were seriously injured between Trenton and Princeton, it was clearly proved before the Coroner's Jury that there had been a total absence of care on the part of the Company, and that the turn-outs were left very much to take care of themselves, because the Managers, while giving themselves large dividends, could not afford to pay laborers' wages to men to look after them. Last year, when a train ran off the track and passed through a dwelling-house in Bristol, one of the passengers was at some trouble to inform himself as to the system of the Company, and with that view sought out the man who had been in charge of the turn-out, and learned from him that the Company had discharged him because he could not afford to take less than \$16 per month, and had placed the whole matter under the charge of a small boy, who could afford to work cheaply.

The accidents on this road are very numerous; but few of them ever reach the newspapers, and in most cases they are the consequence of most criminal negligence. To guard against them without drawing on the Treasury of the Company, the managers draw largely on the time of their passengers, as is well known to so many of the unfortunate people who wait for half hours at the various turn-outs, and spend six hours in making a journey that should be made in three. Notwithstanding all this loss of time there are, we believe, more accidents than on any other road in the Union.

How long will the people of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia suffer this state of things ! For twenty years they have been plundered in time and money, and yet they continue to submit almost as quietly as does the lamb to the knife of the butcher. What can they do? will, perhaps, be asked. We will tell them.

The people of New-Jersey need to be awakened to the fact that they are more heavily taxed than any others in the Union. They need to have their eyes opened, and to be made to see that land is not of half the value that it would be if they had free intercourse among themselves and with the world. As matters now stand, there is little more power to maintain trade between the different parts of the State than there is between Russia and Germany-and with New-York and Philadelphia it is not much better. If a package is sent to the New-York office of the Company to be delivered at any place along the line, it is generally a week on the road before it arrives. The transportation of way passengers is equally dilatory and vexatious. Communication between differents parts of the State is excessively slow and tedious. The Company regard their passengers' time as costing nothing to themselves, and are therefore very careful not to economise it. The waste of time alone is far

their attention more steadily directed to these and other matters connected with this question, and to this end they should have a regular Anti-Monopoly paper in Trenton, edited by some man who could not be bought, and who would unbesitatingly expose all the corruptions there practiced by the managers. Such an editor would find little difficulty in satisfying the whole people of the State that the monopoly privilege constitutes no part of the charter of the Company, and that it is merely a law, as liable to repeal as any of those passed at the last session. Further, they could easily be satisfied that it is a direct violation of those rights of person and property guaranteed by the Constitution; and that the only reason why it has never been declared by the Courts to be unstitutional is that no mode has existed for bringing the question before them, except by the Company, which will never place itself in a position to have the question de-

The feeling is growing that the State must, and can, be freed from the grasp of these unprincipled men. The recent manifestation of their power in the election of Senators, and in the defeat of the bill that was intended to give to West Jersey modes of communication with the world, cannot fail to do much toward promoting its growth. There is need, however, of a good central newspaper-one that will speak the truth about Man. agers and Legislators, exposing fully the enormous frauds of the first and the marvelous corruption of the latter. There are various local papers throughout the State that are doing excellent service, but they cannot have that wide circulation which might be given to one properly founded and ably edited, published at the Capital.

If then, our merchants are sufficiently tired of being taxed in time and money, for the benefit of the managers of this overgrown monopoly, let them try if they cannot come together and arrange to assist in giving to that State a good journal, specially devoted to teaching its people that the present system is not only unconstitutional but inexpedient, and that it is not more ungenerous as regards others than injurious to themselves-The time for this has come and it needs but little exertion to enable New-Jersey in a very brief period to class the monepoly among the things that have passed away.

THE EXPRESS SELF-PORTRAYED.

We some days since received a Circular calling a Convention at Hartford, Ct. for a free and fair discussion of the Authenticity of the Bible, and the Circular was accompanied by a private letter, urging our personal attendance thereat. The letter and Circular were signed by three persons, two of them unknown to us, and gave no indication of the side of the question proposed for discussion to which they or either of them leaned, yet we inferred that they were against the doctrine of Plenary Inspiration at least. We replied through The Tribune, declining the invitation, and briefly suggesting our grounds of dislike or indifference to what are termed 'free meetings'-that is, meetings where everybody is at liberty to speak-since we hold our own and the public's right to be exempt from the bore of foolish talk paramount to any gabbling fool's right to bore us with such talk. We intimated that, while we could not take much interest or bestow our own time upon such a 'free discussion,' we should be quite willing to hear the suggested topic discussed by such men as might be designated as qualified to do it justice. And we further expressed a hope that, should the proposed discussion take place, some clergyman fully competent to defend the Inspiration of the Scriptures would attend it for that purpose. This was perverted by The Express as follows:

"The Tribune hopes there will be a full attendance at the o-colled Bible Convention." Now as we had never " hoped " anything of the sort, but, on the contrary, had given our reasons for considering such attendance unprofitable, and as we had been accustomed without being reconciled to such perversions of our articles by The Express, we called on it for a justification or a retraction of its averment. The following is the response:

following is the response:

The extract we are accused of 'garbling' is as follows:

"We hope some clergyman throughly qualified to uphold the Authenticity of the Scriptures will be designated by the clergy of Hartford, if by no others, to take a leading part in this discussion, and that no one will emberrase him by speaking on the side of Inspiration except at his request. No matter what the opinious and objects of the callers of the Convention are, it were about to send Missionaries to Chira and Hawaii while declining to improve such an opportunity as is implied in this Csll, which we publish below." [Tribuns. Now, 'meighbor,' untiblies as you may about the liferal terpretation of language like this, (we not elaiming in this stance, remember, to quote you literally,) we think nody, with a respectable knowledge of the meaning of orde, will deny that the "hope for a full attendance" on ent, we may add, to write with a double enter venient, we may add, to write with a double entendre on such subjects, but in this case, we submit, the thing has been rather clumsily done. The Tribuae has this way of urging an odious thing, and then ridding itself of the responsibility of so doing. To bring the Clergy among Infields and Spirit Rapping charlatans, the Editor knows, would be to bring a crowd, and a crowd in turn would confer notoriety—the only thing they are really in search of.

-Now, we shall not "quibble" about our language above quoted, nor comment upon it at all, except to ask every reader to say what it contains that affords any sort of pretext for the statement of The Express. Certain persons have seen fit to call a Convention to discuss the Inspiration of the Bible and invite us to attend: we respectfully decline, suggesting that we have not found such eatch-weight discussions profitable and have business at home that we think better worth our regard, but hoping that, if the Bible is to be assailed in such Convention, some able and willing Clergyman will be present to defend it. We had no thought of making the affair "imposing." but simply of dispelling any presumption that might be based on a failure of Caristians to defend the authenticity of the Sacred Volume. We not know that the presence of "the clergy" will be needed to draw a crowd, nor even that it would secure that end; but we do know that if the Inspiration of the Bible is cogently assailed upon such public notice and challenge, and no one speaks in its defense, an impreson adverse to the Bible will be made on many unarned and unstable minds. There are those who will infer that its Inspiration cannot be defended, and shape

their opinions accordingly. We cannot see why the fact that the assailants of the Bible are "infidels" should repel the Clergy from its defense. In the name of wonder, who but Infidels could assail it with any earnestness or purpose !- and what is to be gained by defending it from the assaults of any others? We think the followers of Him who " came to seek and to save that which was lost," and to "call not the righteous but sinners to repentance," should not rest on any such demurrer as this. And if any "spirit-rappers" mix into the discussion on either side, we insist that all the evidence they may deduce of the alleged "spirits" of our time, be peremptorily ruled out. These "spirits" are suspicious characters-they come in a questionable shape—they have quite often been caught lying like Satan-and, in short, are not reliable witnesses, any how. Didn't they tell the Californians that Gen. Scott had been chosen President, when the fact was lamentably otherwise ? We protest against their evidence being allowed a feather's weight, give it on whichever side they may. And if the "rappers" have anything to offer of themselves, let it be judged according to its intrinsic worth. The Public is not at all inclined to give undue weight to anything they may

The Hartford Times complains of the secresy which enshrouds the terms of the International Copyright Treaty-as if all Treaties were not withheld from publication until definitely acted on by the Senate-and proceeds to characterize the concession to British Author of a Copyright in their own future productions as "an atrocious and piratical arrangement, designed to rob the whole American people of their present cheap access to education and knowledge."

-Heaven keep the fingers of the scoundrel who wrote the above-cited impudent misrepresentation from any

TENNESSEE .- Hon. A. G. Watkins, (Whig,) is a can-

TAKING A NEWSPAPER.

There are now published in the United States about Four Thousand Periodicals, of which we estimate that Three Thousand are mainly devoted to Politics, Miscellany and General News; the rest more especially to Literature, Education, Religion, &c. Probably Five Hundred of the Newspapers are now published Daily, as many more oftener than once a week, and the remainder Weekly. Probably the Weekly issue of Newspapers is not less than Ten Millions of copies, and of other periodicals at least Two Millions more, making a total of Twelve Millions of periodicals weekly, or about two copies for every family in the Union.

But these issues are very unequally distributed. New-England's proportion of the n is largest; that of New-York and Ohio next; after these rank the Free Western States; then Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; lastly, the Slave States, which have nearly One Million families precluded by law from learning to read, and of course neither enabled nor inclined to take any periodical whatever. The almost inevitable lack of Common Schools in those States, caused by the incompatibility of Slave Culture with that density of free population which is essential to an efficient Common School system, leaves a deplorably large portion of the Free Population to lifelong ignorance of letters. There are more natives of Virginia who cannot read to-day than of New-York and New-England together, and hardly a Southern postoffice at which the number of periodicals received bears as large a proportion to the population of its district as at almost every Northern office. Slavery is perpetually, inevitably at war with the intellectual development of the great mass of the Free as well as the Slave population over whom its baleful shadow is thrown.

Throughout the Free States there is more than one periodical taken, in the average, to each family; but some families take a dozen, and a great many none at all. It would probably be near the truth to estimate that onehalf the families in the Free States take some sort of periodical. The remainder, including a majority of our immigrants from the Old World, take none at all, and what meager, confused, imperfect notion they gather of the history of the times is obtained by occasionally borrowing a neighbor's journal or running one through in some convenient bar-room.

Do not the heads of these destitute families make a grave mistake in neglecting to take a paper ?

Some few of them, we know, contain no member who can read, and of course could make little use of a paper Some are absolutely too poor to afford even three or four cents per week for a paper. These are destitute, helpless invalids or poor widows with young children and nothing but the meager product of the commonest needlework to depend upon. Yet these last must be very few; for the widow who cannot spare or dress her children for school may do much to ease the heaviness of their lot and inform their minds by paying two or three cents occasionally for a good newspaper and have it read to her by one of her little ones as she pursues her work. The peorest household may thus be 'nsensibly transformed into a humble but not inefficient school. And so the poor immigrant, who never learned to read and must delve through every hour of daylight to earn a mere subsistence, may wisely take a good periodical so soon as he has one child who can read it, while the rest of the family listens and improves. Simply as an impulse to study and a helper to Education, a good Newspaper in a family is worth far more than its cost.

But the farmer, mechanic or artisan who undertakes to do without a newspaper as a matter of economy, can hardly fail to lose ten dollars for every one he saves. If he makes or grows anything to sell, he needs to be promptly advised of every incident or influence likely to affect for good or evil the cost of the materials he must buy and the products he has or will have to sell. Many a man has saved five dollars by doing without a newspaper and lost hundreds in the sale of his wares, his crop or his farm which the newspaper would have saved him. Thus in 1846-7, when Breadstuffs rose in consequence of the Potato Rot in Europe, there were many farmers who took no paper because they 'couldn't afford it,' and sold their grain for fifty to a hundred dollars less than it was really worth when and where they sold it, for want of the information which any good paper would have given them. And this case illustrates a general principle.

We believe the day rapidly approaches when the poorest head of a family who can earn day wages will understand that he cannot afford to do without a newspaper-that he cannot without serious loss dispense with the information it imparts and the impulse it gives to the mental development of his children. We believe. moreover, that the active, thrifty farmer or artisan will realise that he cannot afford to be content with so slow a coach as a Weekly must relatively be, but really needs a Daily to bring him all that transpires or impends with regard to Markets, War-clouds, Inventions, &c., &c., at the earliest moment. There are thousands who are now losing many dollars by not taking a daily paper, while the education of their children proceeds far more slowly and imperfectly than it would if a fresh, fair sheet, full of all that the day has done or meditated, is laid on the center-table every evening, to be read and commented on by the family circle. It takes time to adapt human habits to the new conditions evolved in the progress of Society, but their ultimate adjustment is certain.

IRON.

For several years past, the policy of our own country, like that of most others, has tended to secure to Great Britain a substantial monopoly in the production of Iron. Her cheap yet skillful and effective Labor, her abundant and wisely directed Capital, her immense and thoroughly eveloped beds of Coal, Iron, and Lime, lying in admiraproximity to each other; her unequaled command of schinery, of Markets, and of Mechanical Power, have enabled her to produce Iron at a lower cash price than any rival could afford it; while the concentration of the whole old's Trade on her seaports and manufactories gave her extraordinary facilities for its transportation to every point where Iron is required. 'Buy where you can cheapest, has been our avowed rule of action, under which our home product of Iron-which had gone steadily up from 400,000 to 900,000 tuns under the brief sway of the Tariff of '42-was run down again to some 500,000 tuns in a corresponding period of the operation of the Tariff of '46.

We are now beginning to reap the legitimate conse mences of this system of factitious cheapness. The British Iron product, immense as it is, is inadequate to the supply of the world's increased and increasing demand. Its price has about doubled during the past year, and now seems as likely to rise as to fall during the next before us. We are buying of it largely at a high price, and paying mainly in bills drawn against the Coton, Corn and Cattle to be grown by our children. We think no candid, well-informed observer can doubt that the average price of Iron in this country is now considerably higher than it would have been had the Tariff of 42 stood unchanged and unperiled to this day, and borne its natural fruit in the increase of our own product of Iron, during the year 1853, to at least Two Millions of

"But why do not our Iron-makers increase their operations to an extent proportioned to the increased demand, since the price is abundantly remunerating?" We answer-For the same reason that the producers

of Copper, of Silver, or of Wool, have not recently increased their production to an extent commensurate with the world's increasing wants. A Nation's product of Iron cannot be doubled by merely resolving that it should be. The opening of new Mines, the erection of new Furnaces, or even the relighting of old ones. involves a heavy outlay of Capital and a very considerable devotion of Labor, Time and Talent. Very often new Railroads must be built to secure the cheap conjunction of Ore, Fuel and other materials; and when men of foresight and caution are asked to invest the savings of a life-time in opening a new Iron Mine, because Iron is worth \$50 per tun, they want to feel some reasonable degree of assurance that it will not

fail to \$30 before they get their works fairly in operation, completely destroying the value of their investment. Especially after being bitten two or three times in this way, they are apt to be timid and suspicious in view of any new invitation or prospect; and thus we are to-day paying (in promises) \$70 per tun for British Railroad Iron, when we could make far better with reasonable prospect of stability in the business for \$60, and within a few years for \$50, at home.

Such facts as these cannot fail to make an impression on the public mind, now that a lull in partisan contention leaves their emphasis unimpaired. We cherish the fullest confidence that the next Congress, whatever of good or evil it may do in connection with the Tariff, is far more likely to increase than diminish the Duties on imported Iron.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT, AGAIN.

Why does Labor generally solicit employment as h boon? Since the employer profits by the engagement as well as the employed, why should not the sense of obligation be reciprocal, and the two stand on a footing of recognized and perfect equality?

We answer-Because the supply of labor is usually in excess of the demand-because the Employer, having capital, can afford to wait, while the Laborer, having nothing to fall back upon, must have work to-day or suffer destitution-because there are too many who want to be hired in proportion to those who want to hire. In short, the inferiority of position and sense of dependence on the Laborer's part results from influences dentical with those which compel so many Needlewomen to work for six to eighteen pence per day.

What is the remedy? Manifestly-to reduce the number seeking employment or largely increase that of their employers, so that 'hands' shall be in request, from being less overwhelmingly numerous in proportion The mechanic or artisan, then, who, by capacity,

study and frugality, fights his way out of a hireling position into that of an employer is, prima facie, a benefactor of his less successful shopmates, and ought to be regarded by them with gratitude rather than envy. He has done the best thing he could do, not for himself only, but for them. He has ceased to be their competitor for employment, and has added himself to the number of those having employment to give. It is not unusual to hear a mechanic boast-" I have

been a poor man all my life thus far, and I always expect to be." Now sickness, loss of a faculty or a limb, or any of various other casualties, may keep a man poor ail his days, in spite of his best exertions, in which case his poverty is no shame. But the mechanic, farmer or other able-bodied man who, without any special drawback on his exertions, contrives to shin through life destitute and in debt, and die leaving hardly enough property to bury him decently, has no good reason for vaunting his poverty-he ought to be ashamed of it. He libels a beneficent God by implying that poverty is the natural and almost necessary condition of the Working Classes. The truth is that well-directed Industry, in an age and country wherein Labor is not robbed of its just earnings by despotism, leads naturally through thrift, comfort, competence, to independence, which every fairly instructed, effective. capable working man should regard as the natural goal of his exertions. At sixty, the man who has been industrious and frugal through life should be able to quit regular and systematic labor, living in his own house. and working only occasionally and moderately as inclinatien shall prompt.

There really is no insuperable obstacle to this. Here are the Mechanics and Artisans of New-York, earning from eight to twenty dollars each per week for fair days' work, out of which every one who has only himself to support ought to be saving from \$100 to \$500 per annum; others less, but nearly all something. And when a man has once begun to save regularly and systematically, there is not a reason in the world that he should not continue doing so, and steadily improve upon He who has saved \$1,000 may usually employ it so

as to earn him \$100 per annum, and need seldom if ever thereafter be out of work.

"It is the first step that costs." The main obstacle to saving is the lack of the habit. He who at twenty-two has saved a handred dollars, carned by honest, useful effort during the first year of his self-control, will be very unlikely ever to be destitute thereafter. On the other who has saved nothing at the end of his first year of independence, will be pretty certain to carry peer man's head on his shoulders while he lives. Our Young Mechanics are not thrifty because of the

evil habits they have formed during their minority. The young carpenter or blacksmith, or shipwright is too often b'hey" on attaining his majority, thoroughly addicted to long nines, brandy smashes, Tammany balls, and too often to gambling and even darker vices. He is more ikely to be owing a score at the grogshop than keeping a balance in the savings' bank. What little finance he knows he berrowed of his uncle the pawnbroker. He can't save anything on a mechanic's beggarly wages when game suppers, fast horses, and fast companions are coccetly; so he spends as fast as he gets, borrows wherever he can, and has to be smartly dunned for his board or lets it go behind hand. By-and-by he marries and retrenches some of his worst expenses, but too late -the increased demands of a growing family absorb every cent he can earn; and at fifty or sixty years of age you will see him emerging, seedy and sickly, from the groggery, whither he has repaired for his bitters or his eleven o'clock, enfeebled in body and discouraged in spirit, out of humor with every thing and every body, and cursing the Banks, or the Landlords, the Capitalists or the Speculators, as plunderers and enslavers of the

No, it is not creditable-it is decidedly discreditable to an instructed, efficient American freeman that he is all his life seiling his labor for present bread, and going down to the grave the hireling of Tom, Dick or Harry. It is well for every mechanic to be a journeyman for while-and of course to be a good one-but each should aspire to something better than that, using the experience and means acquired while thus employed to qualify him for a higher and more eligible position. We want to see Labor organized on a Republican basis; but this is the work of men. Human machines may answer to plant Corn or pick Cotton-to plane boards or mortise timbers-but for an Industrial Commonwealth something further and higher is required, and this we shall have in

TEMPERANCE AND LICENSE LAWS.

Whoever represents The Tribune as opposing the nforcement of our present License Laws does grossly misstate our position. We insist that it is the duty of our City Authorities to enforce those laws, so far as practicable, and we assert that they are grossly and willfully recreant to this duty. We should hail with pleasure an energetic and resolute attempt by our City Authorities to enforce the License Laws, defective and vicious though they be. But when thorough Temperance men are asked to

abandon their efforts for a No-License Law and devote their energies to the enforcement of such laws as we have, then the case is bravely altered. For we see that the impulse to this half-way, halting, rum-and-water movement springs from our more thorough effort. Those who now ask for the suppression of unlicensed grogshops and of Sunday Rumselling would not have ventured half so far if see had not gone farther. For us to recoil to their present position would inevitably send them proportionately rearward. But we further object to our present License Laws that they rest on no clear principle, and so have no inherent vitality. Rumselling is either right or wrong; Alcohol is either a poison or no poison—there is no half-way position. If Liquor is good thing essentially—that is, good to drink—then there ought to be no License required of its sellers. Men hurt themselves by eating too much, or at unseasonable hours: yet we do not require a license to authorize a man to sell meat, or bread, or keep a restaurant. Men

kill others by the careless use of fire-arms, yet we do acexact security of every man who keeps or handles gun. We make it unlawful for nine-tenths of our people to sell Liquor-as we would have no right to do if Liquor were not a bad thing-and then we license the other por tion to sell it as if it were a good thing. The first step toward the enforcement of anti-Liquor Laws is to make them consistent and logical.

We can never stop the unlicensed sale of Liques while we license its sale by some; for there is no moral principle behind such restriction. Who can tell the grogshops are unlicensed? And who very much caree! But let the law make all Liquor-selling illegal, and the we know just who the offenders are. "Wherever you see a head, hit it "-the comprehensive direction at Irish row-will answer admirably in the crusade against Grog-selling under the Maine Law.

The Evangelist of this week has the following coges remarks on the general subject:

remarks on the general suspect:

"The law against selling on Sunday is a dead letter. It no more occurs to a police officer to enforce the law, as he passes the hundred open greg shops of his beat, than to to church or to say his prayers. Impunity to rum is the cast dinal principle of our City Government. Every other interest has to keep an eye to the law; but dram sellers have a charter to do what they please; and their will is the only "higher law" that policemen and sworn Municipal officers. em to recognize.

eem to recognize.

"With such a state of things, what room to doubt the we need the Maine Law? Left to itself, nothing is plained than that the sale of intoxicating spirits can never be suppressed in this City. Municipal laws and State laws alike will be as powerless as cobwebs, until the moral strategies all around the City. When, throughout the country, the selling of liquor shall become a proscribed, disreguiable and perilous thing, the improved moral sense which it will create may so gather around and press upon the City, that it also shall be recovered to sobriety and obedience. For our lives, we can see no other way of relief. It is fast doing so with Boston, and other cities of Massachasetts. At first, the idea of enforcing the Maine Law is Boston was simply ridiculous. The city authorities too. setts. At first, the idea of enforcing the Maine Law in Boston was simply ridiculous. The city authorities took special pains to exhibit their contempt of the law; and in most of the cities of the State it was at first disregarded. But it was executed in the country; and slowly and surely the moral sense of the community has arisen, till city after city has capitulated, and it has become a matter of serious talk and thought in Boston itself. If that law remains in force two years, there will be no open traffic in Boston itself. The Maine Law, if passed by the Legislature of our State, would undoubtedly be derided in the City at first; but its successful application for a short period in the contry, would soon change the rumseller's laugh to the other corner of his mouth. The Maine Law is the city's only hope; as essential as it is to the morality, economy and safety of the country, it is inexpressibly more desirable for its effect upon the city."

Another Word from Dr. Witherell. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I sent you a communication which was published Silk: I sent you a construction of the 24th inst.; in reference to the dyours in the Tribune of the 24th inst.; in reference to the e deaths at the City Prison; which reflected on me is

hate deaths at the my Professional charmy Professional charmy Professional charmary Motive in writing was, to clear my Professional character from the imputation charged, and correct any wrong impression which your statement may have engendered in the mind of the Public, and more particular in the estimathe mind of the Public, and more immediately connected. tion of these with whom I am more immediately connected.

In my Indeavour thus to exonerate myself, you have in In my Indeavour thus to exonerate myself, you have in an Editorial Article of the same date, attacked me in my Private, as well, as, Professional character, in a gross, and unwarantable manner; the inuendo and slurs thrown on me having no meaning, but that of low, and personal invective and Vituperation; My Professional Abilities and career hitherto, have not been impagned, and your low abuse; will not, I trust injure Either:

But Sir If you have any principle and invector in the state of the s

will not. I trust injure Either:

But, Sir If you have any principle, you will retract your falsehood, and misquotations of my Communication; And I demand as a right that you retract, in as fall and ample a manner as you have made Public.

Your most obedient,

John Witherell.

Dr. John Witherell cannot take a lesson even in the simplest elements of common sense. Having convicted himself, by his own gratuitous statement, of an nexplicable and really criminal neglect of duty, he now savagely turns upon us for briefly though earnestly exposing his culpability. He does not scruple to accuse us of low and personal abuse, falsehood and misrepresentation, for all of which he imperatively demands the balm of apology and retraction at our hands. His letter, treating of these points, graces another column of this paper; and in printing it we have taken care that no profane hand should mar, by impertinent corrections, the

original elegane e of its composition. How have we done wrong to Dr. Witherell? Up to last Monday we had lived in profound unconsciousness of his existence; his name had perhaps been printed in our columns, but never in connection with the victims at the Totals. Two other Doctors had been mentioned in our report of that matter, and to them we cursorily referred, but not by name, as having declared that the men died from intemperance. Hereupon Dr. Witherell, apparently not satisfied to be entirely omitted from the discussion, comes forward to inform us that he had examined post mortem one of the dead bodies ; that he had then become satisfied that the man had been killed by carbonic acid gas; and that the reason he did not say so the Coroner's Jury was, that he was not asked! On the statement of that fact, volunteered by himself, we commented with some severity, though with less than it deserved. Pervert it we could not, and what he means falsehood and misrepresentation, it is difficult to understand. We alleged just what he had told us, and nothing more. And as for retracting any utterance of honest indignation at a medical man who would peril the lives of helpless prisoners, rather than reveal a simple fact which he had not been circumstantially asked to reveal, we must beg to decline, and without further arument to submit the case to the verdict of the public.

It is singular that a physician who could be so timid and punctilious before a Coroner should be so obstreperous in the columns of a public journal. It is sings lar that the man who dared not say that another had been poisoned, though he knew it, but chose instead the more delicate phrase that he had died by congestion of the brain, should use the plainest language with such point and frankness as Dr. Witherell this morning dis plays in our columns. We fear, however, that he is equally unfortunate in both cases; and that if he would have done well to hold up his head and speak loud and plain in the first instance, it would have been equally to his advantage to have been as silent as the grave in the

JOHN SERGEANT .- The Eulogium just delivered by Mr. Meredith, at Philadelphia, on this statesman, us be commended for its interest and ability. John Sergeant added to his legal and political superiority, private worth. He never got drunk. He never gambled. His opponents never could twit him or degrade his party by showing up the discordance of the public and private character of the man. It appears that Mr. Sergeant's father was one of the forlorn hope of superinter citizens who staid in Philadelphia during the yellow fever of 1793, and was there martyrized for the public good, leaving a young family.

This event, doubtless, was not lost on the public in their appreciation of the character of the son. John Sergeant was one of the earliest friends of Internal Inprovements, and an undeviating friend of a Protective Tariff. Mr. Meredith's historical exposition of Protection to Industry as a Democratic measure originally favored by Madison, Calhoun and others, contrasted with the rabid opposition to it under the name of Democrac afterward, is a most melancholy chapter in our history. That a vital question should become the football ignorant partisanship, shows how much remains to be done in enlightening the people.

DELAWARE.-The Constitutional Convention of this State has decided, by a vote of 16 to 10, that Judges shall henceforth be chosen by the People, at their regs lar State Election. Salaries-Chief Justice, \$1,500; Chancellor and Associate Justices, \$1,000 each. The Basis of Representation was under consider

at our last advices, with some danger that the Single District system would not be adopted. One Distr ing bill (each District to choose one Senator and two Representatives) was voted down by 20 to 7. A section providing for future Districting was adopted by 1 to 12. It was afterward settled that the House show consist of 29 members, appartioned as follows: To Newcastle 12, Kent 8, Sussex 9. A motion to sin out the clause providing for their reappartianness among the Counties, was made and lest. Se we hope a